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WILLIAM PLUMER, SENIOR.

MEMOIR

OF

WILLIAM PLUMER, SENIOR.

BY

ALBERT H. HOYT.

Reprinted from the NEW-ENGLAND HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER for January, 1871.

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WILLIAM PLUMER, SENIOR.

THE period comprised between the years 1750 and 1820 is, in many respects, the most important and interesting in our annals. Early in that period the power of France was expelled from the continent, after many attempts, in which New-England bore a prominent part. In these contests her citizens learned to use the weapons and endure the hardships of war; they learned, also, to counsel and act together in a common cause. This was a providential preparation for events then near at hand. Early, too, the irritations and jealousies which had disturbed the relations of the mother country and many of her American colonies increased in violence, and at last terminated in a war in which the lives and fortunes of the whole people were put in jeopardy, and no portion of the country escaped the sacrifice of its wealth and prosperity.

The close of the contest brought with it a work of greater magnitude than the war itself, and questions more difficult of solution than any which had ever before tasked the intelligent patriotism of the people. They were now called to organize forms of government, local and general, and to frame laws, and other institutions of civil and social order, suited to their new condition. Then came the ordeal in which this complex machinery of federate and local authority was put to the proof; the domestic and foreign policy of the young republic instituted; and the relations of the States, to each other and to the federal government, defined by laws and judicial decisions.

While this vast labor and responsibility fell mainly upon a few men, the work of building up the commercial and industrial interests of the country stimulated the energies of the entire people. The whole period was emphatically one of those eras which beget and educate men of strong intellectual and moral natures, and of marked individuality of character. In the number of such men, we may properly include the subject of this sketch. In regard to his life and character, it is fortunate that we are not dependent upon the uncertainty and inexactitude of tradition, which is often the sole depository of the most considerable part of the personal history of our fathers; but that, on the contrary, we have his biography[1] from the accomplished pen of one whom filial love and reverence could inspire, but neither blind nor mislead. To that biography we are mainly indebted for the following facts.

[1] Life of William Plumer, by his son, William Plumer, Junior. Edited, with a sketch of the Author's Life, by A. P. Peabody. Boston: Phillips, Sampson & Co. 1856. 8vo. pp. xii. and 543.

William Plumer was born in Newbury, Mass., June 25, 1759, and was of the fifth generation in descent from Francis Plumer, one of the original grantees of that township, where he settled in 1635, and the common ancestor, it is claimed, of nearly all in the United States who bear this family name. His father, Samuel Plumer, born June 14, 1722, and his mother, Mary Dole, natives, also, of Newbury, were married April 8, 1755, and shortly afterward removed to that part of the town, which was subsequently incorporated as the town of Newburyport. There Mr. Samuel Plumer carried on mercantile and manufacturing pursuits till 1768, when he bought a farm and settled in Epping, county of Rockingham, New-Hampshire.

At that time, the population of Epping was about 1500 persons, who were mostly farmers and dependent upon their daily labor. The town-schools were few in number, short in duration, and poor in quality.

While a resident of Newburyport young Plumer's intellectual quickness and capacity had attracted the attention of his pastor, the Reverend Mr. Parsons, and of Mr. Sewall, the schoolmaster, who urged Mr. Plumer to give his son a collegiate education; but this advice was not adopted, and on his removal to Epping, he determined to bring up his son as a farmer. The boy worked upon the farm steadily till he was twenty years old, except short terms of attendance at the district school, from which he ceased in his seventeenth year. As he grew in years, he manifested an increasing thirst for knowledge, and devoured every book upon which he could lay his hands. At that time, however, neither the scanty library at home, nor the not less scanty library of his neighbors, could furnish much gratification to his eager appetite, but whenever in the town or its vicinity he could find a book, new or old, he mastered its contents.

His father and mother were respected for their industrious, frugal and religious lives, and their children were trained in habits of virtue, industry, order and punctuality. Under such examples and influences, William grew to manhood, inheriting his father's large physical proportions, but not his athletic strength and sound constitution.

Though there was little within the narrow circle of his daily life to excite his mind or stimulate ambition, yet he was not inattentive to the stirring events then taking place in the neighboring provinces. He heard the causes and the progress of the war discussed around the family hearth, or among his townsmen, and his interest in the struggle would have sent him to the field had his health been adequate to that service.

In 1779, being then in his twentieth year, he became a subject of religious convictions under the labors of the Reverend Mr. Shepherd, the Baptist minister of the town; was admitted to the church of that denomination, and shortly afterward became an exhorter, and then a preacher, though never ordained to the ministry. He travelled at his will over the thickly settled parts of the State, and delivered his message, generally once and often twice a day, to large and attentive congregations. Many of his hearers were led to make a profession of religion. Competent witnesses of his labors and auditors of his discourses testified at a later day, in terms of admiration, to his simple but forcible language, charming voice, logical reasoning, command of the Scriptures, and extraordinary zeal.

In about a year and a half from the commencement of his preaching a change occurred in his theological opinions, and thereupon he abandoned forever any idea he may have had of making the ministry his vocation.

This short experience before the people exerted a favorable effect upon his subsequent career. He made many acquaintances, also, and not a few of these were afterward among his clients and political supporters.

From this period till 1784, his time was chiefly occupied on the farm, but his leisure hours were devoted to study, and especially to the consideration of questions then agitating the public mind. His attention was particularly called to the proposed constitution of the State. This instrument contained what he regarded as intolerant restrictions upon religious liberty, of which he was a conspicuous and faithful champion throughout his life.

In 1784, he entered the law-office of Joshua Atherton, of Amherst, but remained there only a short time.[1] He was now in his twenty-sixth year, and his advanced age, coupled with his parents' strong aversion to the law as a profession, led him to hesitate about pursuing his studies any further. The next year he was chosen a representative to the legislature, and during the ensuing session entered his protest, singly and alone, against the passage of a measure, on the ground of its unconstitutionality. The court subsequently pronounced the law unconstitutional upon the same ground as that on which he had based his protest, and at the following session the law was repealed. This fact exhibits the spirit of independence and fearlessness which characterized his entire public life. It is also proof that, to some extent, he had already mastered the principles of public law, and possessed the sagacity requisite to apply them to the practical business of legislation.

Upon several occasions, this year, his interest in the law was renewed, and in September, having first gained the consent of his parents, he entered the office of John Prentice, of Londonderry. There he pursued his studies with diligence and fidelity till November, 1787, when, upon the unsolicited recommendation of the bar, and without the usually required examination, he was admitted to practice.

At that time the library of a country lawyer contained only a few books; but this circumstance was not unfavorable to the acquirement of a thorough knowledge of the general principles of law, though not conducive to that liberal culture which may be gained from the large libraries and the professional schools of the present day. Mr. Plumer did not derive much aid from his instructor, but by dint of hard study and patient application he laid a good foundation for future acquisitions.

In 1786, he was again a member of the legislature, and still further enlarged his acquaintance with the leading men of the State, and with public business.

Upon his admission to the bar he opened an office in Epping, and there resided during the remainder of his life. His practice was considerable at the first, and it steadily increased until he entered public life.

At the period when Mr. Plumer began practice, the state of the law partook of the confused and unsettled condition of public affairs. During the first years of the war judicial tribunals were created, but without well-defined powers; and the judges were generally selected for their good sense and weight of character alone. Indeed, before, during, and for some years after the war, few of the judges were men who had been educated either in the theory or practice of the law. The revolution, moreover, brought in new ideas and a spirit which was not inclined to be fettered, either by the letter or

[1] His fellow student there was William Coleman, afterward the distinguished editor of the N. Y. Evening Post.

spirit of the law, as promulgated at Westminster Hall; and the judges, for the most part, were as little qualified as disposed to administer the law in its strictness, either as a science or as a rule of practice. The character of the bench, which usually represents the average ability and character of the bar, gradually improved, and within the memory of living men the judiciary of New-Hampshire obtained a deserved reputation for ability and learning scarcely, if at all, inferior to that of any other tribunal in the United States. Among those who from time to time adorned that bench, might be named several who have contributed valuable additions to the fund of legal and historical literature.[1] Quite as seldom as in any other part of New-England, have the judges of that State been selected on account of past or prospective party services, or failed to appreciate the solemn responsibilities of their high office. As a general rule, moreover, they have been not only men of sufficient learning, but also gentlemen.

Not only was the state of the law in 1787 such as we have described, but there were few well-read lawyers, and yet there were many able and distinguished men in the profession. Among these were John Pickering, John Sullivan, John Prentice, Joshua Atherton, William K. Atkinson, Jonathan M. Sewall, William Parker, Oliver Peabody, and Daniel Humphries. Several eminent lawyers of other States then frequently practised in New-Hampshire; among whom were Bradbury of Maine, and Dexter and Parsons of Massachusetts. Afterward Samuel Bell, Edward St. Loe Livermore, Arthur Livermore, George Sullivan, Jeremiah Smith, Jeremiah Mason, Daniel Webster and others came to the same bar, who exemplified what Judge Story styled "the vast law-learning and the prodigious intellectual power of the New-Hampshire bar."

The united efforts of these men raised the law from the state of uncertainty which had characterized its administration and practice, and aided in giving to the State a body of judicial decisions which command the respect of the profession at large. To have successfully coped with such men, as did Mr. Plumer, is sufficient proof of his ability. And it was in this arena that he was really bred to the law, and in which he proved himself an apt pupil. In course of time, moreover, he came to be one of the leaders of the bar, and is entitled to the credit of having, in several important instances, suggested to the courts, and through them to the legislature, principles of law which passed into enduring statutes.

At that time a New-Hampshire lawyer was required to fill the offices of attorney, counsellor, conveyancer and advocate, and these several duties, with much other incidental labor, both in and out of court, rendered the work of the profession far more arduous than it is at present. In addition to this, it was the custom for the bar to follow the court in its circuit of the State. In order to fulfil these duties satisfactorily to his clients and to the court, there was required of the lawyer versatility of talents, capacity for labor, and good business-habits.

The published decisions of the supreme court of New-Hampshire date from 1816, and, other than a few, brief manuscript notes now in private hands, there is no report of the cases adjudicated before that year. But it is certain

[1] Joel Parker, Ira Perley, the late Samuel D. Bell, and Timothy Farrar—whose "Manual of the Constitution of the United States," recently published by Little, Brown & Co., is no less remarkable for its learning, exhaustive analysis, and faultless rhetoric, than as the work of an octogenarian.

that there was then no dearth of business before the courts; and though the dockets of that period will not show any such cases as now arise in profusion under our law of railways, insurance, revenue, manufactures, and commerce, yet there were not a few causes of importance, and of these Mr. Plumer had his share.

No profession demands of its votaries the exercise of higher virtues or more varied abilities than does the law. To meet that demand the lawyer must bring to his work a mind trained and enriched by study; a body that never tires; a zeal that never languishes; and over all this, as a sentinel, that sense of right and wrong, which neither flattery, nor bribes, nor selfish ambition can corrupt or expel. The current of his professional life intermingles with the familiar concerns of his friends and neighbors. He is their trusted counsellor; their shield against oppression; the sworn defender of their lives, property and honor. His bosom receives and holds with inviolable faith their choicest secrets; his hand shapes and fortifies the channels of their benefactions and executes their dying bequests. But the theatre on which he prosecutes his labors, wins his victories, and suffers his defeats, is generally far removed from public observation. Yet the forces he employs are not inferior in quality or degree to those which, on more conspicuous fields, win from a grateful people, or successful party, their loudest applause or most substantial rewards. The warrior, the statesman, the poet, the inventor, the martyr, and the patriot, all live in commemorative bronze or marble, or on the page of history; but the lawyer is seldom honored by any visible monument; seldom leaves any more permanent memorial of his work than vague tradition.

From the first Mr. Plumer took a keen interest in political questions which then, more than such questions do now, engaged the attention of all classes of the people. He represented his town in the legislature in 1788, 1790 and 1791, and in the latter year was speaker of the house. He was also a member of the convention of 1791, for the revision of the constitution. He took an active part in the legislature, both in drafting bills and in advocating their passage. "In the convention," said Judge Livermore, "he was the most influential member; so much so, that those who disliked the result called it the Plumer constitution, by way of insinuating that it was the work of one man." He served on nearly all the important committees, and as chairman of several of them. As evidence of his activity, it is said by his biographer that three-fourths of all the papers and documents relating to the constitutional convention of 1791, except its journal, are in his hand-writing. Many of the most important amendments were adopted on his suggestion, and he energetically opposed the retention of those few provisions which at a later day were subjects of proposed amendment. No attempt was made to alter the constitution for the next sixty years, and it remains substantially as it was adopted: a monument of its authors' sagacity.

For the next six years, declining all offices, he devoted himself diligently to his profession. It is evident, however, from his correspondence, that he was deeply interested in public affairs. Under date of May 29, 1797, he wrote to Mr. Gordon, then in congress:—

"I am pleased with the President's [Adams] speech, which manifests in strong terms his love of country. This is what we most want; not love nor hatred towards other countries, but attachment to our own. I wait with anxiety for the answer of your house. I trust it will be in language worthy of freemen, firm and federal.

Some think that after the insults and injuries we have received from France for the be dishonorable to attempt further negotiation. I am not of that opinion. I ... ict- not sacrifice the peace and prosperity of my country to resentments, however just, the one hand, nor to the etiquette of State on the other."

He was speaker of the house again in 1797, and also a member in 1798, 1800, and 1801. About this time he was repeatedly urged to be a candidate for congress, but he declined all such calls, on account of the precarious state of his health and the demands of his profession. In 1802, however, without being consulted, he was elected to the senate of the United States, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Sheafe. In deference to the wishes of friends, he reluctantly accepted the office. This election, under the circumstances and in view of the large number of able men from whom the selection was made, adds weight, if that were needed, to Mr. Webster's statement that, at this time, Mr. Plumer was regarded as the ablest man in the Federal party of the State.

Mr. Plumer's senatorial service began soon after the election of Mr. Jefferson, and when the current of public opinion had begun to set in favor of the doctrines and policy of the Republican party of that day. He acted with the Federal party on all leading measures, but never sacrificed his independence, or opportunities of exercising a wholesome influence upon legislation, by a blind adherence to party policy or an excessive display of party feeling. He was thus also enabled to exert himself with considerable success to moderate the intense political asperities that then affected social and congressional circles at the seat of government.

Among the questions of importance which came before the senate during his term were those relating to our treaty-right of deposit of merchandise in New-Orleans, which was disputed by the Spanish authorities; the purchase of the Louisiana territory; the proposed amendment of the constitution in reference to choice of electors of president and vice president; the impeachment of Judge Pickering, and the attempted impeachment of Judge Chase; the purchase of Florida, and non-intercourse with England. Upon some of these questions Mr. Plumer spoke and with effect. Several of his speeches are extant. They are comparatively brief, but clear, forcible and sententious arguments. He rarely addressed the senate, and never except when he had something to say upon the question immediately under consideration.

Before the close of his term of office, in 1807, the Jefferson party had gained the ascendancy in New-Hampshire, and Mr. Plumer was not a candidate for re-election. Though he was now only forty-eight years of age, and his health was quite restored, yet he decided not to return to the practice of the law. But so active and inquisitive a mind as his could not long remain idle.

While in congress he had collected with no little difficulty, even then, a very complete set of public documents, and this collection suggested to him the idea of writing a history of the government from the declaration of independence to the close of Mr. Jefferson's administration. Subsequently he enlarged his plan so as to include a general history of the country from its discovery to his own time. This plan embraced a great variety of topics, in which little of interest or value escaped his attention. In preparation for this great undertaking he began a course of reading, and, as far as possible, of original investigation. To Mr. John Quincy Adams, under date of July 11, 1809, he wrote that he intended to devote the remainder of his days to

this work. He had made considerable progress in it when he was again called by his fellow citizens to serve them, under circumstances that did not well admit of a refusal. From that service he did not escape for several years, and never made much further attempt to complete the history. This is to be regretted, especially with reference to that part which related to the early history of the government under the constitution. For such an undertaking he had not a few requisites: an extensive acquaintance with leading men; experience in public affairs; an understanding, strong, practical, and disciplined by professional pursuits; and habits of thought in which accuracy, clearness and philosophical method were conspicuous.

He received encouragement in this purpose from Mr. Jefferson, and others not less competent to advise in such matters. The following extracts from a letter of John Quincy Adams, dated August 16, 1809, when he was on his way to the Court of Russia, will serve to aid the reader in forming an estimate of Mr. Plumer.

"* * * The confidence with which I shall receive from you intelligence or opinions will be founded on a sentiment very deeply rooted in my experience and observation, that you see more clearly and judge more coolly of men and things relating to the political world than almost any other man with whom it has been my fortune to act in public life. * * * It affords me constant pleasure to recollect that the history of our country has fallen into the hands of such a man. For as impartiality lies at the bottom of all historic truth, I have often been not without my apprehensions that no true history of our own times would appear at least in the course of our age; that we should have nothing but Federalist histories or Republican histories, New-England histories or Virginia histories. * * * But of men who unite both qualities—that of having had a practical knowledge of our affairs, and that of possessing a mind capable of impartiality, in summing up the merits of our governments, administrations, oppositions, and people—I know not another man with whom I have ever had the opportunity of forming an acquaintance, on the correctness of whose narrative I should so implicitly rely. Such an historian * * will be a legislator without needing constituents. You have so long meditated upon your plan, and so much longer upon the duties of man in society, as they apply to the transactions of your own life, that I am well assured your work will carry a profound moral with it. And I hope * * that the moral of your history will be the indissoluble union of the North American colonies."

This is not the place to disturb the ashes of the embittered political feuds which prevailed from 1800 to 1815, and which ended in the virtual death of one of the great historic parties concerned in them. But it is germane to our present purpose to say that Mr. Plumer, who had been educated as a Federalist and had acted with his party quite uniformly, even going so far as to suggest, at one time, that a dissolution of the Union might be a necessary remedy for what was deemed by many to be unconstitutional legislation and executive usurpation, had however, upon more mature consideration, withdrawn from that unwise position, and, though differing from Mr. Madison and Mr. Munroe in their general policy, now stood firmly in defence and support of his own country against the encroachments and unfriendly policy of foreign powers. Thenceforth his opposition to any measure relating to our foreign or domestic policy, ceased at the moment when he saw that further resistance would weaken the arm of his own government or encourage her enemies. In this he characteristically pursued that independent and patriotic course which distinguishes the statesman from the partizan.

By the year 1810 party ties had in some measure relaxed; issues once vital had died out, and new combinations were forming on fresh issues. It

became necessary, therefore, that they who coincided with the administration should select their candidates from such as agreed with them on leading questions, without much regard to minor differences. By this party Mr. Plumer was elected to the State senate, in the year last named, and chosen president of that body. His competitor for the senate was George Sullivan, son of General, and Governor, John Sullivan, and father of the late John Sullivan, attorney-general of the State for some years, as were his father and grandfather. George Sullivan was a man of commanding abilities and popular manners, and subsequently received high honors from his party. At this session, Mr. Plumer was appointed chairman of a committee for reporting a new judiciary system, and of another for the revision of the laws. He declined both places.

Upon the retirement of the veteran John Langdon in 1812, Mr. Plumer was nominated for the office of governor, in opposition to Ex-Gov. John Taylor Gilman, who was afterward repeatedly elected—a man of strong personal and political influence, and the chief representative of one of the historic families of the State. There was no choice by the people, but Mr. Plumer was elected by the legislature. At the next session he was nominated for the United States senate, but declined. During this year he was officially interested in the erection of the State-prison, and in the revision of the criminal code.

He failed of an election in 1813; Gov. Gilman succeeding by a majority of two hundred and fifty votes, out of a total of more than thirty-five thousand cast. This election turned upon the foreign policy of the federal administration. Like causes operating, he was again defeated by Gov. Gilman in 1814 and 1815; in the latter year by an adverse majority of thirty-five votes. In 1816, Gov. Plumer was elected over Mr. Sheafe, and again urged to accept a seat in the senate of the United States. In 1817, he was re-elected by a majority of more than three thousand votes over Mr. Sheafe, Jeremiah Mason, and other candidates. In 1818, he was re-elected by a majority of upward of six thousand votes, over all candidates, including Jeremiah Smith, afterward [illegible] chief-justice. These repeated elections to the highest office in the gift of the people of the State, by constantly increased majorities and over such competitors, is more conclusive proof of the real standing and influence of the successful candidate than are similar instances in more modern times. This year he was again unsuccessfully urged to permit the use of his name for the office of senator.

As governor, Mr. Plumer was far from being the mere partizan, and uniformly gave his sanction to those measures only which seemed to be demanded by or likely to conduce to the general welfare. In his appointments to office, of which he had an unusual number to make, and particularly in the selection of judges, special fitness for the office to be filled availed more in determining his action than the strongest personal or political attachments.

His messages were characterized by sagacious and practical views. He urged, both by speech and by pen, the reformation of the criminal code, and of the laws regulating the administration of justice, the diffusion of education, and the encouragement of all industrial pursuits. He labored especially to secure, what was then denied, perfect religious freedom. On all questions of a more public nature he took broad and patriotic ground.

Gov. Plumer's public life terminated in 1819, and he once more entered

upon the retirement which he had long coveted, and with a degree of eagerness which it is difficult to estimate by any living examples. From this retirement he never again emerged except for a single day, when, in 1820, he cast his vote, as presidential elector, for John Quincy Adams.

Having already laid aside the history, to which reference has been made, he resumed the work, begun in 1808, of collecting the data for a series of sketches of American biography. These sketches number one thousand nine hundred and fifty-two, and would make seven or eight closely printed octavo volumes, embracing the whole circuit of American history and biography. The greater portion of these were left in an unfinished state, and have never been published.

He also wrote and published, from 1820 to 1829, in the newspapers a series of essays, extending to one hundred and eighty-six numbers, which had a wide circulation and attracted considerable attention. Among the subjects treated were: Freedom of the press, hard times, speculation, intemperance, industry and idleness, virtue and happiness, gaming, lotteries, extravagance in dress, furniture and living, insanity, education, agriculture, roads, government, commerce, manufactures, banks, paupers, slavery, taxation, public debts, wars, the army, the navy, the militia, pensions, schools and colleges, the professions of law, medicine, and divinity. Several of these essays constitute very complete treatises, and the whole would make several volumes.

While thus engaged he wrote and published, in 1823, an essay on longevity, in which he treated at length of the various causes which determine the conditions of health and long life. He also collected the names and something of the history of about six hundred persons who had reached the age of ninety years and upward. A portion of this matter was published in the "Memoirs of the American Academy." In 1824 he published "Remarks on the authenticity of the Wheelwright Deed," in which he maintained that the deed in question is entitled to credit.

His correspondence with public men of all parties, and with scientific men and learned societies, at home and abroad, was extensive and valuable. He was elected a member of the Academy of Languages and Letters, American Antiquarian Society, Massachusetts Historical Society, and the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries of Copenhagen. In 1823, he assisted in organizing the New-Hampshire Historical Society, in which he took a deep interest, and to which he gave many of his most valuable books and papers. He was the first president of that society.

The last work that engaged his pen was the life of Thomas Jefferson, which he began in 1843, but which he did not complete. As late as 1848, he had ceased almost wholly from literary labor. At the age of eighty his health was as good as it had usually been, but at eighty-five his memory had failed very perceptibly. From that date he slowly and steadily declined till the 22d of December, 1850, when, having outlived all his early contemporaries, he passed quietly away, in the ninety-second year of his age.

The career of Gov. Plumer was exceptional. As we have seen, he was essentially a self-made man; he was also well-made. He entered his profession late in life, and had unusual success; he filled a long term of public office with increasing influence and usefulness to the last, and retired to private life while in the full vigor of manhood; and after that passed the long period of over thirty years in the enjoyment of honorable studies, and a well-earned fame.

He was an original and cautious observer, and his information was extensive and practical. He was sincere and fearless in the discharge of duty and in the expression of his convictions; humane to man and beast; and fond of the society of both young and old, to whose enjoyments he contributed by the unostentatious wisdom and vivacity of his conversation and the kindness of his manners.

"In person," says his biographer, "he was tall and erect, his complexion dark, his face rather long and thin, his hair black, and his eyes black and sparkling, with a look and a smile—when he was pleased himself, or would please others—expressive of the most winning good will. * * In old age, his thin grey locks, the mild fire of his eye, and the smile on his lips, gave him a beauty and grandeur at once conciliatory and commanding." * *

Gov. Plumer was married February 12, 1788, to Sally Fowler, of Newmarket, N. H. She was born July 21, 1762, and died April 1, 1852. They had six children:—

1. William, Jr., b. Feb. 9, 1789; d. Sept. 18, 1854.
2. Sally Fowler, b. Nov. 17, 1790; d. Sept. 18, 1818.
3. Samuel, b. Dec. 19, 1792.
4. George W., b. Feb. 4, 1796.
5. John Jay, b. Dec. 26, 1799; d. May 2, 1849.
6. Quintus, b. May 5, 1805; d. May 30, 1805.

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